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NOTES AND NEWS.

THE MUNICH CONGRESS.

The third International Congress of Psychologists will convene at Munich, August 4-7, 1896. Professor Lipps will preside.

The meetings will be held in four divisions: (1) Psychophysiology; (2) Psychology of the Normal Individual; (3) Psycho-pathology; and (4) Comparative Psychology. The address of welcome will be delivered in the University Aula on the morning of August 4.

Women are accorded the same privileges as men. The subscription fee is Mk. 15, payable to the Secretariat, Max-Josephstrasse 2 p. t., München, Bavaria. A *Tageblatt*, which will be issued on each of the four Congress days, will supply all needful information on the spot. Titles of papers to be read should reach the Secretariat before May 15.

Further particulars, as to presidents of departments, members of committees, subjects included under departments, etc., may be obtained from any one of the editors of the JOURNAL.

THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

In the first number of the present volume of the JOURNAL, attention was called to the large proportion of papers, in the programme of the 1894 meeting of the American Psychological Association at Princeton, which dealt with feeling and emotion. The programme of the fourth meeting, held at Philadelphia last December, shows a still greater lack of experimental items. Of the fourteen communications (p. 307) only three were taken from the field of experimental psychology, in the strict sense of the term. One of the others was anthropometrical; four pathological, and one gave the results of a research in comparative psychology. The rest dealt with problems of what is ordinarily called "general" psychology, i. e., with questions of system.

The retirement of the experimentalists,—emphasized further by the proposal to devote a certain amount of the time of each meeting to philosophical enquiries,—cannot but be regretted. At the same time, it is probably inevitable. The understanding of an experimental investigation, and the appraising of its results, demand careful and repeated *reading*; it is hardly possible to follow intelligently, or to offer intelligent criticism, when method and results are thrown into lecture form and the lecture reduced to a compass of twenty minutes. Unless the meetings are allowed to take the form of a *conversazione*, the apparatus employed shown in their working, and the results made to speak for themselves in charts and diagrams arranged near the apparatus, it would seem that the drift of the Association must continue in the non-experimental direction. It is not that the systematic psychologists are

forcing their way unduly to the front, but rather that the plan and restrictions of the meetings are of a kind to favor them, and to debar their experimentally inclined colleagues from playing any large part in the session.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

The *Zeitschrift für Psychologie* has just issued its bibliographical index of publications of the year 1894. The list contains 1,504 titles, as against the 1,312 of the *Psychological Index* and the 1,217 of the *Année psychologique*.

Almost at the same time, the *Psychological Index* for 1895 appears, with 1,394 titles. Its publication, within two months of the completed year, is most useful.

It is reported (*Science*, March 6, 1896) that the compilers of the *Psychological Index* and of the bibliography of the *Année psychologique* have joined forces, so that the two lists will in future be identical. This is a step in the right direction. If France and America unite in the production of a rough working list as soon as possible after the conclusion of the year, and Germany publishes, after a reasonable interval, a complete and reliable bibliography of the same year, the objections urged against the existing arrangements in the *JOURNAL* of October, 1895, will be largely met. There can be no doubt that with more experience on the part of the compilers, the preliminary lists will be made more accurate and be better arranged than they are now.

A NEW UNIVERSITY COURSE IN PSYCHIATRY.

Dr. Adolf Meyer, who was last fall appointed Docent in Psychiatry at Clark University, has, with the kind permission of the Board of Trustees of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, and of Dr. Quinby, the superintendent, given a short course of lectures and demonstrations at the hospital to students of psychology at Clark University. In former years the lectures on this subject had been given by Dr. G. S. Hall, and illustrative demonstrations of patients were directed by him and by Dr. Quinby. The present course did not pretend to take the same scope as the one of former years. The plan was to give in eight clinics, of two or three hours' duration, a short outline of such neurological and psychiatric problems as allow of clinical demonstration.

One departure from similar courses was the attempt to show just how far we could attribute the various symptoms to known functional and anatomical lesions, where our neurological views began to leave the ground of observation and became mere logical inference, and where we entered upon pure psychology.

The first two clinics were devoted to cases demonstrating the general plan of organization of the nervous system by affections of the "peripheral" and "central" motor and sensory tract—peripheral paralysis, infantile paralysis, lesions of the pyramidal tracts, locomotor ataxia, polyneuritis, hemianæsthesia and hemianopsia in hemiplegia, and physical sensori-motor disorders. The next two clinics dealt with the various forms and stages of general paralysis, leading over to the pure psychoses. Patients with depression formed the subject of the next clinic; they called for an analysis of the various symptom-complexes of neurasthenic hypochondriasis, melancholia, psychoses with fear, delusional insanity with depression, and stupor; an attempt was made to sketch

a plan of investigation of the nosological value of the various psychical features.

The cases of exaltation and of excitement were treated in a similar way, with a view to separate the purely maniacal symptom-complex from that of delirium of confusion and acute dementia. Two clinics were devoted to the types of degeneration, imbecility, degeneration in the period of puberty, paranoia and circular insanity, and the last demonstration covered the field of senile psychoses.

A similar and somewhat more extensive course will be given next year.

THE ESTIMATION OF TIME.

The following instance of accurate estimation of time is worth recording. Last May, while on a rough mountain tramp of about a week, the writer found that one of the party, Mr. Walter E. Magee, Director of Physical Culture in the University of California, was able almost invariably to give the time within a very few minutes without reference to his watch, without looking at the sun, or using any external help. He was quite aware of the power himself, and could to some extent judge what his mental process was, viz., a very swift review and estimate of the lapse of time since he had last known the exact hour and minute: the events and thoughts of the interval, he said, seemed to him a connected chain, not episodic, and measured the space for him very accurately. He would, however, give the time as exactly on waking in the morning as if the interval had been spent in conscious activity; there was certainly, therefore, some sub-conscious estimate involved. He did not receive even unconscious help from the aspect of the light, or any such indication, for the time was given as accurately hours after dark on a cloudy night, or before light in the morning, as in clear daylight. If asked suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, he would require an interval of two or three seconds to make the estimate.

On a second mountain trip I undertook to record the answers given, and compare them with the correct time, with the following results, all recorded promptly either by myself or by one other of the party:

	Actual Time.	Time stated by Mr. M.			
June 13, A. M.	8.40	8.40	June 16, A. M.	{ 7.15	7.20
	9.50	9.40		{ 11.16 $\frac{3}{4}$	11.16 $\frac{1}{2}$
	10.57	11.00	P. M.	{ 1.45	1.45
	1.20	12.20		{ 2.05	2.07
	1.52	1.52		{ 2.53	2.54
P. M.	2.33	2.35	June 17, P. M.	{ 1.28	1.30
	3.39	3.40		{ 1.50	1.55
	5.43	5.45	June 18, A. M.	{ 9.00	9.10
	9.08	9.25		{ 7.10	7.00
	4.20	4.30	P. M.	{ 3.41 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.45
June 14, A. M.	8.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.15	June 19, A. M.	{ 7.20	³ 7.30
	8.47	8.50		{ 5.56	5.55
	9.54	9.55	June 20, A. M.	{ 8.57	8.55
	2.55	2.45		{ 9.30	9.35
	3.37	3.35		{ 11.00	11.00
June 15, P. M.	12.05	12.00	P. M.	{ 3.00	3.00
	3.01	3.00		{ 10.05	10.00
	3.21	3.20			
	9.17	² 9.20			

¹ Given on waking.

² Roused suddenly from a doze, and asked the time.

³ Instantly on waking.

It will be observed that the main difference—the constant one, I mean—between Mr. Magee's estimates and the actual time, is that he guessed in round numbers usually. Where he did not, it was, I think, not so much that he actually brought his estimate down to a point finer than the two-and-a-half minutes required to guess by five minute intervals, but rather as a humorous turn. Still, I think he did not exactly know his own motive in guessing, *e. g.*, 1.52 rather than 1.50, 2.07 rather than 2.05. It will be observed that of the three occasions on which he did not guess in round numbers, two were practically exact guesses.

Mr. Magee did not refer to his watch during these days except to verify the guesses,—did not look at it in the intervals between them, I mean (except in one or two instances, by forgetfulness—not enough to affect the experiment; and even this did not happen at all before the last two or three days).

Notes were kept for a week or so longer, but have unfortunately been lost. The guesses continued as accurate, but betrayed a tendency to follow the variations of Mr. Magee's own watch, which proved on return from the Hetch-Hetchy, where the week was spent, to have changed about a half hour. This was doubtless due to his having verified each guess by it, and thus obtained each time a new starting point for his estimate of the passage of time; and seems to show that his estimate was thus not carried on steadily from day to day, but from hour to hour, and was at bottom based on the watch. This is in accord with his own theory, that he acquired the power of exact estimate of time from the habit of his work, in which everything is exactly timed. Another thing that seems to indicate the same origin of the power, is that during term-time he does not have it, depending on the clock. He himself says that he "cannot do it in the house, when he has his work on his mind." As soon, however, as he is off for an outing, the habit of measuring off time returns.

A CORRECTION.

Dr. R. Watanabe asks us to publish the following:—

"In noticing my paper upon 'Two Points in Reaction-time Experimentation' (this JOURNAL, Vol. VI., 3), M. Binet (*Année psychologique*, 1894, p. 464) makes the following remarks:

"(1) 'Il [the author] donne une soixantaine de réactions d'un sujet (lui-même, probablement.)' I give, as a matter of fact, four tables from three subjects (see pp. 410, 412). And I state (p. 409) that I had at my disposal Professor Titchener's Leipzig material (*Phil. Stud.*, Vol. VIII., 138) and Mr. Hill's and my own Cornell experiments (this JOURNAL, Vol. VI., 2). I also say (p. 411) that my tables were 'chosen at random from a large number.'

"(2) The sentence quoted above continues: '[Un sujet] qui a cherché d'apprécier chaque réaction,' *i. e.*, as the context shows, to estimate its duration. This is not true. I definitely stated that my object was to obtain a qualitative analysis (pp. 409, 410, note), not an estimate of time.

"(3) 'Il [the author] paraît ignorer complètement nos recherches personnelles.' The title of M. Binet's paper is: '*De l'appréciation de la durée dans les temps de réaction.*' No mention of it was necessary, as it dealt with a different problem from that upon which I was engaged. I admit, however, that I might have made my position clearer by instancing M. Binet's article as concerned with that which I had no intention of dealing with."

NEWS.

Dr. W. G. Smith has been appointed Professor of Psychology at Smith College, Dr. H. Nichols, Lecturer in Psychology at the Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. H. C. Warren, Professor of Experimental Psychology at Princeton.

Professor Wundt, yielding at last to the many requests made to him, has prepared an *Outline of Psychology*. The work is intended primarily as a handbook to his lecture course in general psychology.

Professor Baldwin has in the press the second volume of his *Mental Development* ("Interpretations"). Professor Titchener has in the press an *Outline of Psychology*, which aims to do for the junior student in Colleges and Universities what is done by Wundt's *Lectures* for the educated public at large.

Professor E. B. Delabarre takes Professor Münsterberg's place at Harvard University for next year.

Professor E. Hering succeeds the late Carl Ludwig in the chair of Physiology at Leipzig.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish in 1897 a *Dictionary of Philosophy*, edited by Professor Baldwin. The technical terms employed by experimental psychology will be defined, and their history summarized.

A new philosophical journal, entitled *Kantstudien*, under the editorial care of Prof. H. Vaihinger of Halle, and an international board of assistants, including many distinguished names, is announced by Leopold Voss, Hamburg and Leipzig.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

VAN BIERVLIET. *Éléments de Psychologie Humaine*. Pp. 317, 1895.

Alph. Siffer, Gand; Felix Alcan, Paris. Notice in this number.

CONANT. *The Number Concept; its Origin and Development*. Pp. vi-218. Macmillan & Co., New York, 1896. Price, \$2.00. Notice in this number.

FONSEGRIVE. *Essai sur le Libre Arbitre, sa Théorie et son Histoire*. Second edition. 1896. F. Alcan, Paris. Price, 10 f. Notice in this number.

LACHELIER. *Du Fondement de l'Induction, and Psychologie et Métaphysique*. Two essays in one volume. Pp. 173. F. Alcan, Paris. Price, 2.50 f. Notice in this number.

MARTIUS. *Beiträge zur Psychologie und Philosophie*. Erster Band, Heft I. Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig. Price, 4 marks. Notice in this number.

THOUVEREZ. *Le Réalisme Métaphysique*. Pp. 282. F. Alcan, Paris. Price, 5 f. Notice in this number.

WEINMANN. *Die Lehre von den spezifischen Sinnesenergien*. Pp. 96. L. Voss, Hamburg and Leipzig, 1895. Price, 2.50 marks.

WUNDT. *Grundriss der Psychologie*. Pp. xvi-392. 1896. W. Engelmann, Leipzig. Price, 6 marks. Notice in this number.

ZWAARDEMAKER. *Die Physiologie des Geruchs*. Pp. 324. W. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1895. Price, 9 marks. Reviewed in last number.